IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Original) A semiconductor memory device, comprising a plurality of areas, each accommodating one or more small sectors in a predetermined physical address of each area, or in a series of a plurality of physical addresses including the predetermined physical address of the area, said predetermined physical address being one of a highest physical address of the area and a lowest physical address of the area.

2. (Original) The semiconductor memory device as claimed in claim 1, comprising:

a plurality of sectors larger than one or more of the small sectors in each of the plurality of the areas; and

an address-conversion circuit configured to perform conversion of a sector address inputted from an outside source to make the plurality of the areas function as the same boot block type.

3. (Original) The semiconductor memory device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the address-conversion circuit controls conversion of the sector address based on a signal specifying a boot block type, inputted from the outside source.

4. (Original) The semiconductor memory device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the address-conversion circuit is a control circuit for controlling the semiconductor memory device, which controls conversion of the sector address based on an inputted command specifying a boot block type.

5. (Currently Amended) The semiconductor memory device as claimed in claim 1, which is capable of storing one of a rewriting program ~~and~~ or a boot program into one or more of the small sectors at any time.

6. (Canceled)

7. (Currently Amended) A sector-address conversion circuit ~~that enables a memory device having a plurality of sectors to function as a desired boot block type~~, comprising:

a sector-address input terminal;

a sector-address output terminal;

a boot block type specifying terminal that specifies a desired boot block type of ~~the~~ a memory device having a plurality of sectors; and

a signal conversion circuit that converts a sector address inputted to the sector-address input terminal based on a signal inputted to the boot block type specifying terminal and a most significant bit of the sector address, and outputs a converted sector address from the sector-address output terminal, so that the semiconductor memory device functions as a desired boot block type.

8. (Original) The sector-address conversion circuit as claimed in claim 7, comprising a control circuit for controlling the semiconductor memory device, which specifies a boot block type by providing a command.

9. (Original) An operation method of operating the semiconductor memory device claimed in claim 1, said semiconductor memory device being split into two areas, each having one or more small sectors, comprising:

loading a rewriting program to one or more of the small sectors of a first area;

rewriting a uniform sector of a second area using said rewriting program stored in the first area;

loading a rewriting program to one or more of the small sectors of the second area; and

rewriting a uniform sector of the first area using said rewriting program stored in the second area.

10. (New) A method for converting an address, comprising:

connecting a conversion circuit to a semiconductor memory device having a plurality of areas, each having a plurality of sectors; and

converting a sector-address inputted from an outside source by the sector-address conversion circuit, so that the semiconductor memory device functions as a same boot block type.

11. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein each of the plurality of sectors can be changed to be a top or bottom boot block type.

12. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein:

the sector-address conversion circuit changes the memory address to one of a top or bottom type.

13. (New) The circuit of claim 7, wherein each of the plurality of sectors can be changed to be a top or bottom boot block type.

14. (New) A sector-address conversion circuit, comprising:

a sector-address input terminal;

a sector-address output terminal;

two boot block type specifying terminals receiving internal signals to change a sector of a memory device to be a top or bottom boot block type; and

a signal conversion circuit that converts a sector address inputted to the sector-address input terminal based on a signal inputted to one of the boot block type specifying terminals and a most significant bit of the sector address, and outputs a converted sector address from the sector-address output terminal, so that the semiconductor memory device functions as a desired boot block type.